bered them—names, I regret to say, too familiar to all the readers of American politics.

Thus, these antagouistic systems are continually coming into score contact, and collision results. Shall I tell you what this sollision means? They who think it is academtal, un necessary, the work of interested fanatical agiators, and therefore epi-teneral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the Luit of States must and will, soomer or later, become entirely a siaveholding nation, or entirely a free abor, and the regar plantations of Louisiana, will utimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become marts for legitimate merchandises alone New York must be surrendered by their farmers to slave wilture, and to the production of slaves, and liseston and New York become once more awaket for trade in the hodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful atempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ophemeral.—Er. Severd.

The interests of the white race demand the ultimate coan-

successful Membra at final compromise between the slave and Tree States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, rain and ephemeral. Ar. Seword.

The interests of the white race demand the ultimate commitgation of all men. Whether that consummation shall be allowed to take effect, with needful and wise precautions against sudden change and disaster, or be burried on by violence, is all that remains for you to decide.—Mr. Secured.

Slavery can be limited to its present bounds; it can be ameliorated. It can be and it toust be abolished, and you and I can and must do it. The tack is as simple and easy as its consummation will be beneficient and its rewards glowing. It may require to follow this simple rule of action; to do everywhere and on every occasion what we can, at and not to neglect a refuse to do what we can, at any time, because at that precise time, and on that particular occasion, we cannot do more. Gircumstances determine possibilities. * * Extend a cordial valcome to the fugitive who lays his weary limbs at your door, and defend him as you would your paternal gods.

Correct your own error that slavery has any constitutional quarantees which may not be released, and ought not to be refinquished. ** You will soon bring the parties of the country late an effective aggression upon lavery.—Mr. Secured.

What a commentary upon the history of man is the fact, that eighteen years after the death of John Quincy Adams, the people have for boils standard bearer Abraham Lincoin, we consideration of the higher law, which the sage of Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or woe, for the online of the conditive between freeling of the conditions of the higher law, which the sage of Quincy proclaimed, and contending for weal or woe, for the solution of the colour that the processing the process of the condition of the process of

hen of this policy into the government of the United States.—

Mr. Securia.

In what I have done, I cannot claim to have acted from any peculiar consideration of the colored people, as a separate and distinct class in the community, but from the ample conviction that all the individuals of that class are members of the community, and, in virtue of their manhood, entitled to every original right enjoyed by any other member. We feel, therefore, that all legal distinction between individuals of the same community, founded in any such circumstances as other origin and the like, are bottle to the guines of our institutions and incompatible with the true theory of American liberty. Siavery and oppression must cease, or American liberty must perich.

compatible with the true theory of American liberty. Sisvery and oppression must crase, or American liberty must
revy and oppression must crase, or American liberty must
Is a season to the control of the control of the control
Rates, the colored man and the white are absolutely equal
before the law.

In New York the colored man is restricted as to the right of
suffrage by a property qualification. In other respects the
same equality prevails.

I embrace with pleasure this opportunity of declaring my
disapprobation of that clause of the constitution which denies
to a portion of the colored people the right of suffrage.

True democracy makes no inquiry about the color of the
shin or place of nativity, or any other similar circumstance or
condition. I regard, therefore, the exclusion of the colored
people as a body from the elective franchise as incompatible
with true democratic principles.—Mr. Chase.

For myself, I am ready to renew my piedge, and I will renture to speak in behalf of my co-workers, that we will go
straight on, without failering or wavering, unil every vestige
of oppression shall be crased from the statute books—until
the sun, in all its journey from the utmost clasters horizon
through the mid heaven, till be sinks behind the western float,
shall not behold the foot grint of a single size in all our broad
and glorieus land.—Mr. Chase.

Language is feeble to express all the enormity of this institution, which is now vaunted as in itself a form of civilization, ennobling, at least, to the master, if not the slave. Look
at it in whatever light you will, and it is sirvays the such, the
canker, the bare books, and the shame of the country; wrong,
not merely in the abstract, as it is often admitted by its apoingiats, but wrong in the concrete also, and possessing no single
element of right. Look at it in the light of principle, and it is
pretensions; barbarous in the last runnel is a militer, thus being
practically the grossest lie and the grossest atheism. Barbarous in origin barbarous in t

Violence, brutality, injustice, barbarism, must be reproduced in the lives of all who live within their fatal sphere. The meat that is caten by man enters into and becomes a part of his body; the madder which is caten by a download his bones to red, and the slavery on which men her, it all is five of the body; the madder which is caten by a download his force, his bones to red, and the slavery on which men her, it all is five of the slavery of the slavery his bones to red, and the slavery on which men her, it all is five of the slavery of t

Slave act of Congress, and annul a plain provision of the constitution of the United States.

These laws are the legitimate fruits of the principles and teachings of the black republican party, and have, therefore, very naturally made their appearance upon the statute books of States under the control and in the hands of that party. Their existence cannot and should not be overlooked by those who are desirous of knowing what this party will do on the subject of slavery whenever they have the power to act. I call attention to them, not only as an important item in the evidence I am effering of the principles and objects of the black republican party, but for the more important purpose of presenting a plain and palpable violation of the constitutional compact by ten of the sovereign parties to it. These very States are among the loudest in their demands for unconditional submission on the part of the South to the election of Lincoln. The inviclability of the Union is the magic word with which they summen the South to submission. The South responds by holding up before them a constitution basely broken—a compact wantonly violated. That broken constitution and violated compact formed the only Union we over recognized; and if you would still have us to love and preserve it, restore to it that vital spirit of which it has been robbed by your sacriligious hands, and make it again what our fathers made it—a Union of good faith in the maintenance of constitutional obligations. Do this, and the Union will find in all this land no truer or more devoted supporter than the ever loyal sons of the South. This, however, the black republicans will not do, as the facts I am now developing will show, beyond all doubt or question.

In the election which has just transpired, the black re-

inith in the maintenance of constitutional obligations. Po this, and the Union will find in all this land no truer or more devoted supporter than the ever loyal sons of the South. This, however, the black republicians will not do, as the facts I am now developing will show, beyond all doublet or question.

In the election which has just transpired, the black republicians did not be the purity of the cantrass I obtained copies of the documents which they were circulating at the North, with a view of ascertaining the grounds upon which they were appealing to the people for their support and confidence. With the exception of a few dult speeches in favor of a protective tariit, intended for circulation in remaylvania and few Jersey, and seven development of the protective and the support and confidence. With the exception of a few dult speeches in favor of a protective tariit, intended for circulation in remaylvania and few Jersey, and seven development of the protective symmetric the protective and the support and the protective and the support of the contrast of the support of

who stansis piecged to the doctrine of "the irrepressible conflict," and, indeed, claims to be its first advocates—or rebail we look for this hope in the whispered intuitation or shall we look for this hope in the whispered intuitation or real we look for this hope in the whispered intuitation or the publican is complete, or in his emphatic declaration of May, 1859, that he would oppose the lowering of the republican attandard by a hair's breedth; or in the public an isometime that the would oppose the lowering of the republican attandard by a hair's breedth; or in the public an isometime declaration, and the presence of Mr. Lincoln, that he (Lincoln) would "maintain and carry forward the principles, ince the election, in the prespect of a more efficient execution of the English property of the first power of the first state secode from the Union; or in the prespect of a more efficient execution of the English property of the Fugitive Save law, when the Manshl's offices in all the Northern States shall have been filled with Lincoln's aboiltion appointees; or in the refusal of Vermont, since the effects of Lincoln, by the decirbe vote of more than the states of Lincoln, by the decirbe vote of more than the states of Lincoln, by the decirbe vote of more than the states of Lincoln, and the states of Lincoln and Lincoln and

SENATOR JOSEPH LANE'S SPEECH.

The subjoined is a verbatim report of the speech of Senater Joseph Lane, of Oregon, in the United States Senate, December 5, 1860, on the their pending question to print extra numbers of the President's message:—

Mr. President, it is not my intention to consume the time of the Senate at any length, but merely to say a few words is relation to the unhappy condition of our country. We are all aware, kir. President, that there is great diseatisfaction in this country, and a very user approach, unless something can be done very speedly, to a dissolition of the United Chings should exist. It has been the benefit of things should exist. It has been the country and that the election of any man to the Presidency would not be good cause for a dissolution of the Union. I am prepared to say that the simple election of any man to that tiffice, in my judgment, would not be cause for a dissolution. Nor is that the cause of complaint in the country but it is the principles upon which the late election has taken place that have given rise to the trouble. Never in any previous Presidential election has the bissue been to fully put, so directly made, as in the late election has previously the solution of the common territory with their property? And the verdict of the people has been that equality in this country shall not prevail. It is to the effect that fitteen States of this Union shall be deprived of equality; that they shall not go into the common territory with their property, that they are inferiors, and most submit to inequality and degradation. Then, sir, with such a state of facts before us, is clitted in the constitution, it is directly in conflict with the equality of the States; and though it is said that this election is in accordance with the constitution, it must say, in my honest opinion, that it is in violation of its epith. It never was contemplated by those who made the constitution that a sectional party, without an electoral ticket in nearly one half or one conflict with the constitution, yet, as I leok a

NEW YORK TERRALD, SATURDAY, DECKNORED 15, 1860—TRIPLE SIDER.

The state of the stat

of this confederacy. It is because he has been supported and elected by a party holding the views of the Senator to whem I have just referred. Mr. Lincoln himself, if he were not in the hands of such a party, would not be objectionable, nor would he if he had no views, or had expressed none; but he has had views; he is an "irrepressible conflict" man; he holds that the slave States and free States cannot live together. I apprehend the result will be that they will not live together. I apprehend the result will be that they will not live together. The motion is to print the Message. It is a very important State paper, and I approve a very considerable portion of it. There are many points in it that I like; and before it goes out to the country, I have thought it proper to say this much on the subject.

LETTER FROM JUDGE NUTTALL.

[From the Newcastle Democrat.]

KENTUCKY RIVER, NOV. 10, 1560.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL DISCOCKAT—

DEAR SIR—That Mr. Lincoln is to be our next President is a fixed fact. That his election will be in conformity to the laws and the constitution of the United States is just as certain. And that the people ought, with patience, caimness and quictude, as in all preceding instances, to submit to it, however much it is to be deplored, until he shall declare war upon our institutions, is also certain. For however unjust to the South, his election is no cause for a dissolution of the Union. But as acciting events gazy possibly follow it, in consequence of the alarm which has inspired in the minds of the people, it is our duty to resort to all peaceable and constitutional means, consistent with our allegiance to our country, that may in our sober judgment be sufficient to insure our future safety and protection in any emergency that may transpire.

To this end, I shall, at the proper time, propose to arbite meeting of our records to have our representation.

our scher judgment be sufficient to insure our future safety and protection in any emergency that may transpire.

To this end, I shall, at the proper time, propose to a public meeting of our people, to have our representative instructed to introduce and vote for the following bills in the next Legislature of Kentucky:—

A bill to provide for an efficient patrol on the Obio river, from the mouth of Big Sandy down to the Tennessee line on said river.

A bill to repeal all laws on this State authorizing a citizen of a State whose Legislature in anywise has obstructed a citizen of Kentucky in reclaiming his property in such State to bring suits in our State courts.

A bill declaring all contracts void made after the 1st day of June next, the subject matter of which is goods, wares, merchandise, or other articles, manufactured, resised, or grown in any such State as above referred to; and providing forther, that it shall be a lawful, full and substantial defence to any action brought against a citizen of this State upon a bond, bill, promissory note, or account, or for any liability that in whole or in part the same is due and owing for any of the matters and things above mentimed.

A bill to make it a felony in any postmaster to give or aid in giving circulation to incendiary documents.

A bill to make it a capital effence to steal negroes in this State, or to advise them to rebellion, &c.

I propose speaking upon these subjects on the second Menday in December, when I will be prepared to show that all these measures are constitutional, expedient, and proper, and demanded by the times. Respectfully,

E. F. NUTTALL.

THE VALEDICTORY MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR GIST.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, DOC. 7, 1860.

GENTLIMEN OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTA

EXECUTE DEALERMENT, COLUMNA, Dec. 7, 1806.)

GENTIFIEN OF THE SCRATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATION.

Allow me in this, my last efficial communication, parting word. South Carcina, after many long years of earnest but fruitless efforts to arrest the progress of farmitieism and stay the hand of aggression upon her rights by the Northern States of the confederacy; after vain remonstrances and the solemn assurance that a free people could never submit to inequality and degredation, has at last determined, with unparalleled unanimity, to never the bends that bind her to these States, and performance that a free people could never submit to inequality and degredation, has at last determined, with unparalleled unanimity, to never the bends that bind her to these States, and performance and the collection of the state of the analysis of the state o

Among the interesting bills introduced in the Genate of

Musician.

FOR THE CAVALET SERVICE.

Each officer, non-commissioned officer, private and musician, shall provide their own horses, and shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed in the infantry service, with the addition of forage for each horse employed in said service.

FOR THE ARPHLIERY SERVICE.

Each officer, non-commissioned officer, private and musician, shall be allowed the same pay and rations as are allowed to the infantry service, with the addition of forage for each horse employed in said service. Each artillery company shall furnish their own horses.

Each sergeant, corporal, private and musician, who shall be called into the active service of the State, shall be allowed two suits of clothes, two caps and two pairs of shoes, in addition to the pay and rations hereinbefore allowed.

The commutation of each ration shall be thirty cents. The commutation of forage for each horse, eight dollars per month.

The RESULT OF THE ELECTION TO THE SOUTH

shall be fifteen dollars.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Dec. 8.]

For the information of our readers in other parts of the State, and also in the other Southern States, we publish below a list of the gentlemen elected according to our previous classification. Each name will be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., according to the number of yotes cast for each gentleman.

J. J. Pringle Smith, Edward McCrady, Sc., I. W. Hayne, F. J. Porcher.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE ARMORY.

The following is the first section of a bill introduced in the South Carolina Legislature on Thursday last:—
A bill to promote the manufacture of arms in the Southern States:—
Section I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the Board of Grdnance of this State be, and the same are hereby, authorized and empowered to make a contract with such responsible person or persons or body corporate as shall within the period of lifteen months from the ratification of this set establish and put in operation, within the limits of this State or any of the cotton growing States, any armory capable of turning out 10,000 stand of arms, or standard military patterns, for the delivery to this State of \$50,000 worth of small arms annually for the term of five years.

TESTIMONIAL TO JUDGE MAGRATH.

A massive service of sterling silver—a salver, pitcher and four goblets—has been procured by spontaneous offerings of a large number of citizens of Charleston, S. C., in appreciation of the resignation of his judicial ottice, and for his active devotion to his native State. November, 1860."

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR MOORE, OF

ALABAMA.

We published in the Heraid a few days ago the joint resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama, calling a Convention in a certain contingency in the election of a President of the United States, and calling upon the Governor to issue his preclamation to that effect. Governor Moore, of that, State, has responded as follows. State, has responded as follows-PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE D

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTE DEPARTMENT,

I. A. B. MOOFE, GOVERNO OF the State of Alabama, by
virtue of the power vested in me by the feregoing resointions, and in obedience thereto, do hereby proclaim and
make known to the people of Alabama that the contingency contemplated in said preamble and resolutions has
happened in the election of Abraham Lincoin to the Presidency of the United States. The quantiled voters of the
several counties of the State are therefore hereby called
upon to assemble at the several places of voting in their
respective counties, on Monday, the 24th December, 1860
to elect delegates to a Convention of the State of Alabama,
to be held at the Capitol, in the city of Montgomery, on
Monday, the 7th day of January next, "to consider, determine and do whatever, in the opinion of said Convention, the rights, interests and honor of the state of Alabama require to be done for their protection."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed in thecity of Montgomery, this 6th day of December, A. B. 1800.

By the Governor.

A. B. MOORE.

J. H. Wanner, Secretary of State,